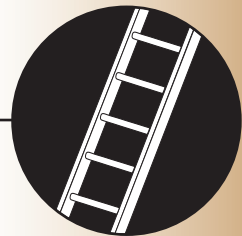
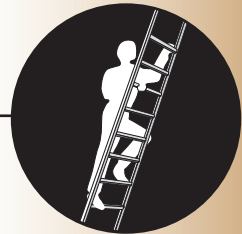


PORTABLE LADDERS



Chapter 296-876 WAC
January 2006 Edition

**Washington Industrial
Safety & Health Act**

Portable Ladders

Chapter 296-876 WAC

Other Rules that may apply to your workplace

- The WISHA Safety and Health Core Rules, Chapter 296-800 WAC, contain the basic requirements that apply to most employers in Washington. They also contain:
 - An Introduction that lists important information you should know, including a section on building, fire and electrical codes.
 - A Resource section that includes a complete list of all WISHA rules and a directory of the Labor and Industries (L&I) offices.
- Other WISHA rules may apply to you, depending on the activities and operations of your workplace. Contact your local L&I office if you're uncertain about which WISHA requirements apply to you.
- To go online to access all the Safety and Health Rules: <http://www.LNI.wa.gov/safety>
- If you would like to receive e-mail notification of rule updates, please register for the Standards Listserv on the WISHA web site at <http://www.lni.wa.gov/home/listservs.htm>
- For a CD or paper copy contact us by:

Mail: Department of Labor and Industries
P.O. Box 44620
Olympia, WA 98504-4620

Telephone: 1-800-4BE-SAFE (1-800-423-7233)

Portable Ladders

Chapter 296-876 WAC

Quick Reference

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Portable Ladders

Chapter 296-876 WAC

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Portable Ladders

Chapter 296-876 WAC

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Portable Ladders

WAC 296-876-100

Scope

This chapter applies to portable ladders, including job-made wooden ladders.



Exemption:

- This chapter doesn't apply to portable ladders used:
 - By the fire services for fire combat that are covered by Safety Standards for Fire Fighters, Chapter 296-305 WAC
 - or**
 - For agriculture activities covered by Safety Standards for Agriculture, Chapter 296-307 WAC.



Notes

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Design and Construction

WAC 296-876-200

Section Contents

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

To make sure portable ladders meet design and construction requirements

TITLE	PAGE
Design and construction WAC 296-876-20005	200-2



Design and Construction

WAC 296-876-200

Rule

WAC 296-876-20005

Design and construction

IMPORTANT:

- Design and construction requirements of this section don't apply to special purpose ladders.



Definition:

- A **special purpose ladder** is a portable ladder that's made by modifying or combining design or construction features of the general-purpose types of ladders in order to adapt the ladder to special or specific uses.

You must

- Make sure portable ladders and job-made wooden ladders manufactured **on or after January 1, 2006**, meet the design and construction requirements and specifications of the appropriate American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard:
 - ANSI A14.1-2000, American National Standard for Ladders-Portable Wood Safety Requirements.
 - ANSI A14.2-2000, American National Standard for Ladders-Portable Metal Safety Requirements.
 - ANSI A14.5-2000, American National Standard for Ladders-Portable Reinforced Plastic-Safety Requirements.
 - ANSI A14.4-2002, American National Standard Safety Requirements for Job Made Wooden Ladders.

– Continued–



Design and Construction

WAC 296-876-200

Rule

WAC 296-876-20005

Design and construction (continued)

You must

- Make sure portable ladders manufactured **before January 1, 2006**, meet the design and construction requirements and specifications of the appropriate ANSI standard in effect on the date of manufacture:
 - ANSI A14.1, American National Standard for Ladders-Portable Wood-Safety Requirements.
 - ANSI A14.2, American National Standard for Ladders-Portable Metal-Safety Requirements.
 - ANSI A14.5, American National Standard for Ladders-Portable Reinforced Plastic-Safety Requirements.



Note:

- A commercially manufactured portable ladder should have a label indicating it meets the requirements of the ANSI standard. If in doubt, check with the manufacturer.



Helpful Tool:

Job-made Wooden Ladders

- You can find information about the design and construction of job-made wooden ladders in the Resources section of this chapter.



Notes

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Ladder Care

WAC 296-876-300

Section Contents

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

To make sure portable ladders are inspected, maintained, stored and transported properly

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Transport WAC 296-876-30020	300-5



Ladder Care

WAC 296-876-300

Rule

WAC 296-876-30005

Condition and inspection

You must

- Keep portable ladders in good, usable condition. Good, usable condition includes, but isn't limited to:
 - Joints between the steps or rungs and the side rails are tight.
 - Rungs, cleats, or steps aren't bent, broken, or missing.
 - Side rails aren't bent, broken, or split.
 - All bolts and rivets are in place and secure.
 - Hardware, fittings and accessories are securely attached and working properly.
 - Ropes aren't frayed or badly worn.
 - Moveable parts operate freely without binding or excessive play.
 - Safety feet and other auxiliary equipment aren't excessively worn.
 - Metal components aren't corroded.
 - There are no other faulty or defective components.
- Make sure wood ladders aren't coated with an opaque covering except for the minimum amount necessary for identification and warning information which may be placed on one face only of a side rail.
- Have a competent person inspect a ladder:
 - When required by Table 1, Ladder Inspection Criteria**and**
 - After any other occurrence that could affect safe use.
- Make sure any ladder with structural damage or other hazardous defect is:
 - Marked to identify it as defective or tagged with "don't use" or similar language**and**
 - Removed from service.

-Continued-



Ladder Care

WAC 296-876-300

Rule

WAC 296-876-30005

Condition and inspection (continued)



Note:

- Ladders subjected to certain acids or alkali materials may experience chemical corrosion and a reduction in strength. Consult the manufacturer or a qualified person prior to use.

Table 1
Ladder Inspection Criteria

When the ladder is	Do the following
First placed into service and periodically while in service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inspect the ladder for visible defects, including, but not limited to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Working partsand<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Rung or step connections to the side rails
Damaged by impact or tips over	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visually inspect the ladder for dents, bends, cracks or splits• Check:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Rung or step connection to the side rails– Hardware connections.– Rivets for shear damage.– All other components.
Exposed to excessive heat such as a fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visually inspect the ladder for damage.• Test for deflection and strength characteristics using the “in-service use tests” contained in the appropriate ANSI. <p>Exemption: Job-made wooden ladders aren't to be subjected to load or impact tests. Those tests may weaken lumber components or fasteners, causing hidden damage that could result in sudden failure during use.</p>



Ladder Care

WAC 296-876-300

Rule

WAC 296-876-30010

Repair

You must

- Make sure repairs restore the ladder to a condition meeting its original design criteria.
- Prohibit repairs to a defective side rail.



Note:

- A commercially manufactured ladder with a defective side rail cannot be repaired by the user. Side rail repair can only be done by the manufacturer.

WAC 296-876-30015

Storage

You must

- Make sure material isn't put on ladders in storage.



Note:

- Store portable ladders on racks designed to protect them when not in use. The racks should have enough supporting points to prevent the ladder from sagging.
- Don't store wood ladders near sources of heat, moisture, or dampness.



Ladder Care

WAC 296-876-300

Rule

WAC 296-876-30020

Transport

You must

- Properly support ladders while transporting them on vehicles.
- Make sure ladders transported in a truck rack are positively secured in a fixed position that prevents chafing or abrasion.



Note:

- Securing the ladder to each support point will greatly reduce damage due to road shock.



Notes

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Section Contents

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:**To use portable ladders safely**

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Use

WAC 296-876-400

Rule

WAC 296-876-40005

Designed use

You must

- Use ladders only for their intended purpose.



Note:

- Unless specifically recommended by the manufacturer, don't use a ladder as a:
 - Brace
 - Skid
 - Lever
 - Guy or gin pole
 - Gangway
 - Platform
 - Scaffold plank
 - Material hoist

-Continued-

WAC 296-876-40005

Designed use (continued)

You must

- Make sure not to overload ladders. Don't exceed either the:
 - Maximum intended load
 - or**
 - Manufacturer's rated capacity.



Definitions:

- The **maximum intended load** is the total load of all persons, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, and other loads reasonably anticipated to be applied to a ladder or ladder component at any one time.
- **Ladder type** is the designation that identifies the maximum intended load (working load) of the ladder. Ladder types are as follows:

Duty Rating	Ladder Type	Use	Maximum Intended Load (Pounds)
Extra Heavy-Duty	IA	Industry, utilities, contractors	300
Heavy-Duty	I	Industry, utilities, contractors	250
Medium-Duty	II	Painters, offices, light maintenance	225
Light-Duty	III	General household use	200





Use

WAC 296-876-400

Rule

WAC 296-876-40010

Workplace activities or traffic

You must

- Protect ladders that are set-up in a location where they could be displaced by workplace activities or traffic by either:
 - Securing the ladder to prevent accidental displacement
 - or**
 - Using a barricade to keep the activities or traffic away from the ladder.
- Protect ladders that are set-up in front of doors that open towards the ladder by doing at least one of the following:
 - Block the door open.
 - Lock the door.
 - Guard the door to keep it from opening into the ladder.

WAC 296-876-40015

Support

You must

- Place the ladder either:
 - With a secure footing on a firm, level support surface**or**
 - Secure the ladder to prevent accidental displacement.
- Make sure a ladder isn't placed on ice, snow, or other slippery surface unless the ladder is prevented from accidental displacement by either:
 - Securing it**or**
 - Providing the ladder with slip-resistant feet.



Note:

- Slip-resistant feet aren't a substitute for care in placing, lashing, or holding a ladder that's used on a slippery surface.

You must

- Make sure ladders aren't placed on boxes, barrels, or other unstable bases to obtain additional height.
- Place a straight ladder so the side rails are equally supported by the top support, unless the ladder is equipped with a single support attachment.
- Make sure the top support of the ladder is reasonably rigid and able to support the load.



Use

WAC 296-876-400

Rule

WAC 296-876-40020

Set-up

You must

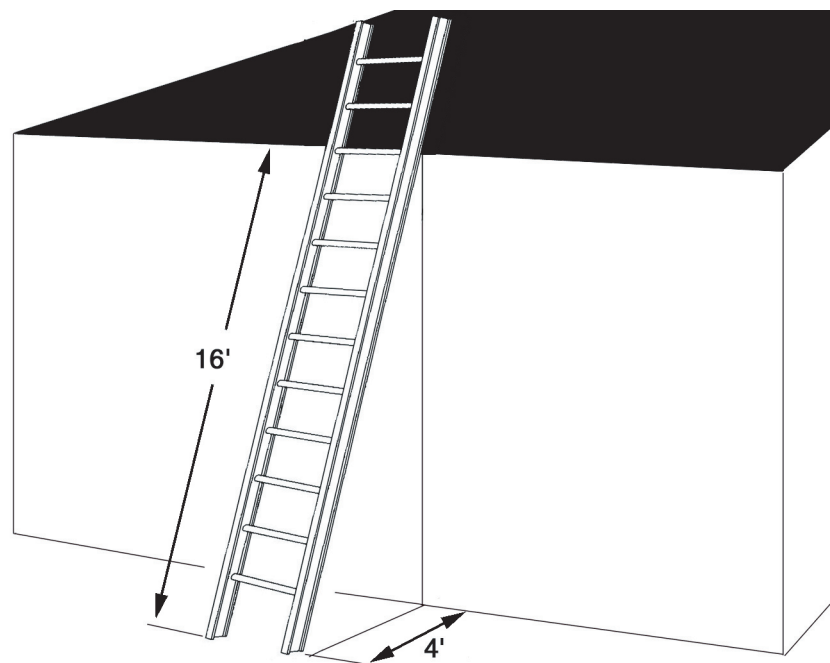
- Set-up nonself-supporting ladders at a safe angle. The ladder is set at the proper angle when the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-quarter the working length of the ladder.
- Set-up job-made ladders with spliced side rails so that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder isn't greater than one-eighth the working length of the ladder.



Definition:

- The **working length** of a nonself-supporting ladder is the length, measured along the rails, from the base support point of the ladder to the point of bearing at the top.

Safe Ladder Angle



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WAC 296-876-40025

Climbing and descending

You must

- Have both hands free to hold on to the ladder.
- Face the ladder when climbing or descending.
- Keep ladders free of oil, grease, or other slippery materials.
- Keep the area around the top and bottom of ladders clear.
- Make sure single-rail ladders aren't used.



Definition:

- A **single-rail ladder** is a portable ladder with crosspieces mounted on a single rail.



Use

WAC 296-876-400

Rule

WAC 296-876-40030

Getting on and off ladders at upper levels

You must

- Make sure a ladder used to access an upper level has the side rails extended at least 3 feet (.9 m) above the landing surface if the ladder length permits.
- Do the following if a ladder used to access an upper level isn't long enough to obtain a 3-foot side rail extension above the landing surface:
 - Secure the ladder at the top to a rigid support that won't deflect.
 - Provide a grasping device, such as a grabrail, to assist in mounting and dismounting the ladder.
 - Make sure the ladder deflection under a load won't, by itself, cause it to slip off its support.
- Make sure, if 2 or more separate ladders are used to reach an elevated work area, that the ladders are offset with a platform or landing between them.



Exemption:

- A platform or landing isn't required when a portable ladder is used to reach a fixed ladder on structures such as utility towers and billboards where the bottom of the fixed ladder is elevated to limit access.

WAC 296-876-40035

Exposed electrical hazards

You must

- Use ladders with nonconductive side rails where the ladder could contact uninsulated, energized electric lines or equipment.
 - Metal ladders or other ladders specifically designed to permit grounding or dissipation of static electricity may be used around high static electrical fields if all of the following are met:
 - Using nonconductive ladders would present a greater hazard than using conductive ladders.
 - Ladders are prominently marked and identified as being conductive.
 - Ladders are grounded when used near energized lines or equipment.



Note:

- Examples of ladders with conductive side rails are metal ladders, and wood or reinforced plastic ladders with metal side rail reinforcement.





Use

WAC 296-876-400

Rule

WAC 296-876-40040

Persons on ladders

You must

- Make sure a ladder isn't moved, shifted, or adjusted while anyone is on it.
- Secure the ladder at the top and bottom when working from it.
- Use a safety belt with a lanyard that's secured to the ladder when doing any work that:
 - Requires the use of both hands
 - and**
 - Is done from a ladder more than 25 feet above the ground or floor.
- Prohibit work being done from a ladder more than 25 feet above the ground or floor if the work requires wearing eye protection or a respirator.

WAC 296-876-40045

Multisection ladders

You must

- Make sure not to tie or fasten ladder sections together to make longer ladders unless:
 - The ladder manufacturer endorses this type of use
 - and**
 - You have hardware fittings specifically designed for this purpose.
- Make sure each section of a multisection ladder, when fully extended and locked in position to be used, overlaps the adjacent section as indicated in Table 2, Minimum Required Overlap for Extension Ladders.

Table 2

Minimum Required Overlap for Extension Ladders

If the ladder size (feet) is	Minimum required overlap for a two-section ladder is (feet)
Up to and including 36	3
Over 36 and up to and including 48	4
Over 48 and up to and including 60	5





Use

WAC 296-876-400

Rule

WAC 296-876-40050

Self-supporting ladders

You must

- Make sure self-supporting ladders aren't used as single ladders or in the partially closed position.
- Make sure stepladders are fully opened with the spreaders locked.
- Make sure not to climb on the rear braces of a self-supporting ladder unless they are designed and recommended for that purpose by the manufacturer.
- Prohibit standing or stepping on the:
 - Top cap and top step of a step or trestle ladder.
 - Bucket or pail shelf of a self-supporting ladder.



Exemption:

- The restriction against using the top step isn't applicable if it's 18 inches or more below the top cap.

Section Contents

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

To train employees who use portable ladders

TITLE	PAGE
Training WAC 296-876-50005	500-2



Training

WAC 296-876-500

Rule

WAC 296-876-50005

Training

You must

- Train employees to recognize ladder hazards and the procedures to minimize these hazards.
- Have a competent person train employees that use portable ladders in at least the following topics:
 - The proper construction, use, placement, and care in handling ladders
 - The maximum intended load capacities of ladders that are used
 - The requirements of this chapter.
- Retrain employees as necessary to make sure they know and understand the content of the original training.

Training



Portable Ladders

WAC 296-876-600

Definitions

Cleat

A ladder crosspiece used in climbing or descending. Also called a step or rung.

Extension ladder

A nonself-supporting portable ladder consisting of 2 or more sections. The sections travel in guides or brackets that allow the length of the ladder to be changed. The size is designated by the sum of the lengths of each section, measured along the side rails.

Failure

The ladder or ladder component loses the ability to carry the load, breaks, or separates into component parts.

Job-made ladder

A ladder that's made, not commercially manufactured, to fit a specific job situation. They are for temporary use until a particular phase of construction is completed or until permanent stairways or fixed ladders are ready to use.

Ladder

A device having steps, rungs, or cleats that can be used to climb or descend.

Ladder type

The designation that identifies the maximum intended load (working load) of the ladder. Ladder types are as follows:

Duty Rating	Ladder Type	Use	Maximum Intended Load (Pounds)
Extra Heavy-Duty	IA	Industry, utilities, contractors	300
Heavy-Duty	I	Industry, utilities, contractors	250
Medium-Duty	II	Painters, offices, light maintenance	225
Light-Duty	III	General household use	200

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Portable Ladders

WAC 296-876-600

Definitions

Maximum intended load

The total load of all persons, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, and other loads reasonably anticipated to be applied to a ladder or ladder component at any one time. Sometimes referred to as working load.

Portable ladder

A ladder that can be readily moved or carried.

Reinforced plastic

A plastic that has high-strength fillers embedded in the base resin to increase strength.

Reinforced plastic ladder

A ladder whose side rails are reinforced plastic. The crosspieces, hardware, and fasteners may be made of metal or other suitable material.

Rung

A ladder crosspiece used in climbing or descending. Also called a cleat or step.

Single ladder

A nonself-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, consisting of one section. The size is designated by the overall length of the side rail.

Single-rail ladder

A portable ladder with crosspieces mounted on a single rail. Single-rail ladders are prohibited from use.

Special-purpose ladder

A portable ladder that's made by modifying or combining design or construction features of the general-purpose types of ladders in order to adapt the ladder to special or specific uses.

Step

A ladder crosspiece used in climbing or descending. Also called a cleat or rung.



Portable Ladders

WAC 296-876-600

Definitions

Stepladder

A self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, with flat steps and hinged at the top. The size is designated by the overall length of the ladder measured along the front edge of the side rails.

Trestle ladder

A self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, consisting of two sections hinged at the top to form equal angles with the base. The size is designated by the length of the side rails measured along the front edge.

Working length

The length of a nonself-supporting ladder, measured along the rails, from the base support point of the ladder to the point of bearing at the top.



Notes

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Portable Ladders

Resources

Chapter 296-876 WAC

HELPFUL TOOLS

Job-Made Wooden LaddersR-2



Notes

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Job-Made Wooden Ladders Design and Construction

Use with Portable Ladders, Chapter 296-876 WAC

This Helpful Tool provides information concerning the design and construction of job-made wooden ladders. Ladders that are built according to these specifications will be considered to meet the requirements of Design and Construction, WAC 296-876-20005.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- All ladder component surfaces are finished to avoid injury to employees and to prevent snagging of clothing.
- Working length isn't greater than 24 feet.
- Fasteners are driven full length and countersunk not more than 1/8 inch.



Note:

- Fasteners include plain-shank and helically-threaded steel nails. Staples and wood screws of equivalent shank withdrawal, head pull-through, and bending/shear resistance (as determined by test data or published formulas and tabulated values) may also be used.



Definition:

- **Equivalent** means an alternative design, material or method to protect against a hazard. You have to demonstrate it provides an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the method, material or design specified in the rule.



-Continued-



Job-Made Wooden Ladders Design and Construction

Use with Portable Ladders, Chapter 296-876 WAC

MATERIALS

- Wood parts are seasoned to moisture content of not more than 19 percent.
- Side rails and cleats are made from stress-grade lumber that meets the minimum grades shown in Table HT-1, Accessible stress-grade lumber for job-made ladders.
- Cleats are nominal 2x4 stress-grade dimension lumber.
- Material used for side rails meets the minimum dimensions of:
 - Table HT-2, Minimum Rail Size for Single-Cleat Ladders
 - or**
 - Table HT-3, Minimum Rail Size for Double-Cleat Ladders



Note:

- Minimum dimensions for side rails are based on the ladder being set-up at the proper angle. See Set-up, WAC 296-876-40020.



Definitions:

- **Double-cleat ladder** is a job-made ladder with two side rails and a center rail connected with continuous cleats. It allows personnel to climb and descend at the same time.
- **Single-cleat ladder** is a ladder consisting of a pair of side rails connected by cleats, rungs, or steps.
- **Stress-grade lumber** is lumber that has been assigned allowable stress (allowable stress design) or reference strengths (load resistance factor design) values. It is identified by the grademark or certificate of inspection issued by a lumber inspection bureau or agency accredited by the Board of Review of the American Lumber Standard Committee. The grademark specifies the grade, species, and dryness of the lumber.

-Continued-

Job-Made Wooden Ladders Design and Construction

Use with Portable Ladders, Chapter 296-876 WAC

SIDE RAILS

- The minimum clear distance between rails is:
 - Uniform throughout the length of climb
 - and**
 - At least:
 - 16 inches but not greater than 20 inches for single-cleat ladders
 - 18 inches but not greater than 22 inches for double-cleat ladders
- If splicing is required to obtain the necessary ladder length, the resulting side rail:
 - Doesn't have more than one splice, located as close to the top point of bearing as possible
 - and**
 - Is equivalent in strength to a one-piece side rail made of the same material
- Side rails, if required, are spliced using bolts with a nut and lock washer below the nut. Bolts are either:
 - Common steel bolts with a one inch diameter, 3/32 inch thick steel washer under the bolt head
 - or**
 - ½ inch diameter carriage bolts

-Continued-

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Job-Made Wooden Ladders Design and Construction

Use with Portable Ladders, Chapter 296-876 WAC

CLEATS

- Cleats are:
 - Parallel and level when the ladder is in position to be used**and**
 - Evenly spaced throughout the length of the ladder from the base to the top point of bearing.
- The distance from the top of a cleat to the top of an adjacent cleat is at least 8 inches but not greater than 12 inches.
- Cleats on double-cleat ladders are continuous and extend the full width of the ladder.

ATTACHING CLEATS

- Cleats are attached to the narrow face of each side rail by three $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch long 12-d common nails, or an equivalent set of fasteners.
- Filler blocks are used between cleats. Side rails aren't cut to inset cleats.
- Filler blocks are:
 - The same thickness as the cleats
 - Butted tightly against the underside of each cleat
 - Attached to the side rails by three $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch long 12-d common nails, or an equivalent set of fasteners.

-Continued-



Job-Made Wooden Ladders Design and Construction

Use with Portable Ladders, Chapter 296-876 WAC

Table HT-1

Acceptable Stress-Grade Lumber for Job-Made Ladders

Species for Visual Grades and Machine Grading Acronyms	Minimum Grade
Aspen	Select Structural
Beech-Birch-Hickory	No. 2
Cottonwood	Select Structural
Douglas Fir-Larch	No. 2
Douglas Fir-Larch (north)	No. 1/No. 2
Douglas Fir-Larch (south)	No. 2
Eastern Hemlock-Tamarack	Select Structural
Eastern Softwoods	Select Structural
Eastern White Pine	Select Structural
Hem-Fir	No. 2
Hem-Fir (north)	No.1/No. 2
Mixed Maple	Select Structural
Mixed Oak	No. 2
Northern Red Oak	No. 2
Northern Species	Select Structural
Red Maple	No. 2
Red Oak	No. 2
Redwood	No. 1
Spruce-Pine-Fir	No. 1/No. 2
Spruce-Pine-Fir (south)	No. 1
Southern Pine	No. 2 (nondense)
Western Cedars	Select Structural
Western Woods	Select Structural
White Oak	No. 2
Yellow Popular	Select Structural
MSR	1200f-1.2E
MEL	M-7
Note: ➤ The allowable stress in bending after adjustment for size, F_b , shall not be less than 1200 psi (pound-force per square inch) and the corresponding reference strength (for Load and Resistance Factor Design) shall not be less than 3.05 ksi (kips-force per square inch)	

-Continued-



Job-Made Wooden Ladders Design and Construction

Use with Portable Ladders, Chapter 296-876 WAC

Table HT-2

Minimum Rail Size for Single-Cleat Ladders (Nominal-Dimension Lumber)

Working Length (feet)	Spliced Side Rail	Continuous Side Rail
12 or less	2 x 4	2 x 4
14	2 x 4	2 x 4
16	2 x 4	2 x 6
18	2 x 4	2 x 6
20	2 x 6	2 x 6
22	2 x 6	2 x 6
24	2 x 6	2 x 6

Table HT-3

Minimum Rail Size for Double-Cleat Ladders (Nominal-Dimension Lumber)

Working Length (feet)	Spliced Side Rail	Continuous Side Rail
12 or less	2 x 4	2 x 4
14	2 x 4	2 x 6
16	2 x 6	2 x 6
18	2 x 6	2 x 6
20	2 x 6	Stresses exceed capacity of 2 x 6 rails
22	2 x 6	
24	2 x 6	



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Statutory Authority

296-876-100 Scope.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-100, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-200 Design and construction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-200, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-20005 Design and construction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-20005, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-300 Ladder care.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-300, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-30005 Condition and inspection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-30005, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-30010 Repair.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-30010, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-30015 Storage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-30015, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-30020 Transport.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-30020, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-400 Use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-400, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-40005 Designed use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40005, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-40010 Workplace activities or traffic.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40010, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

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Statutory Authority

296-876-40015 Support.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40015, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-40020 Set-up.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40020, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-40025 Climbing and descending.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40025, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-40030 Getting on and off ladders at upper levels.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40030, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-40035 Exposed electrical hazards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40035, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-40040 Persons on ladders.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40040, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-40045 Multisection ladders.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40045, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-40050 Self-supporting ladders.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-40050, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-500 Training.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-500, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-50005 Training.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-50005, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

296-876-600 Definitions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-20-068 (Order 05-10), § 296-876-500, filed 10/04/05, effective 01/01/06.]

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